

COREY IS BACK; WIFE AIDS HIM TO DENY RUMORS

Steel President Says He Returns Early to Work.

Bride Has Left Stage. He Will Remain Head of Trust.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Upon his return from Europe today aboard the *La Savole*, William Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, denied in positive terms that he has yet resigned the presidency of the trust, but was less definite in his announcement regarding his future business plans. When first questioned upon the subject of his resignation, Mr. Corey's replies were evasive, but when this was called to his attention and a positive statement requested, he said:

"I have not resigned from the presidency of the Steel Corporation. In fact I have come back early in the summer on purpose to go to work. I am not informed regarding the details of any meetings that may have been held during my absence and that is all I can say upon that subject."

Seated Beside Wife.

When Mr. Corey made this last statement he was seated in his stateroom beside his beautiful wife, who was formerly the actress, Mabelle Gilman. Mrs. Corey appeared deeply interested in everything her husband said and while he was talking she took one of his hands in hers and during the time Mr. Corey was being interviewed. She nodded her head vigorously when her husband made response to a question regarding rumors that Mrs. Corey might be induced to appear upon the stage again. The question seemed to stir Mr. Corey more than the one regarding his resignation, and he answered sharply:

"You may say for Mrs. Corey and myself that she is through with the stage for life. She will never appear upon the stage again. She is glad to give it up, and I will be pleased to see this denial made prominently, as I can only believe that the rumor was started by some one wishing to secure a little notoriety by making use of her name."

Mrs. Corey Emphatic.

"No, I will never be seen upon the stage again," chimed in Mrs. Corey, tapping the floor emphatically with the end of her long shepherd's crook parasol.

Mr. Corey at first expressed displeasure at finding newspaper men awaiting him as *La Savole* reached quarantine, but finally said:

"I guess you must be pretty nearly through taking an interest in my affairs, so if there is anything I can tell you, let me know."

"We have had a pleasant trip abroad, and I am returning at this time because I am anxious to get to work again. I am glad to see that the market is holding up well, and that the crop reports are better. The whole civilized world seems to be having an era of prosperity and I can see nothing in sight in the near future to give American business men any anxiety."

GUINSBURG REFUSED LIQUOR LICENSE

Alexander Guinsburg, through his attorney, was before the Excise Board yesterday as an applicant for a wholesale liquor license at Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest. The application was refused.

The Anti-Saloon League, represented by Attorney Albert Shoemaker, protested the application on the grounds of no necessity, and declared it objectionable to the peace, comfort, and dignity of the community in which it was proposed to establish the license. The Anti-Saloon League was backed by these property owners and residents of the section: G. W. Swartzell, Dr. Mosely Baldwin, R. A. Walker, and L. A. Peake.

Three months ago Mr. Guinsburg applied for a license at the same place and it was refused. He succeeded in reopening the case on an appeal for a rehearing.

A GEOGRAPHICAL GAG.

"What's the matter?"

"We don't like the milk we get in Canbus."

"Then why not order some from Cowes?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Your Teeth Cleaned 50c
THE COST IS ONLY

D. C. DENTISTS
"Our Pride" Plate, \$5.00
Charge \$8 and \$10.
Our price, only.....

WHY WE SUCCEED
Every dentist connected with us is a man of exceptional skill and ability, and you will find some one always in.

D. C. DENTISTS,
617 7th st. n.w. Phone Main 2504.
Open Saturday night until 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

Hearst's Railroad Suit, Five Years Old, Has Sunk Into Innocuous Desuetude

Its Burial in Files of Interstate Commerce Commission the Deed of Either Chairman Knapp or Attorney Shearn.

Why has the case of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal companies and the coal railroads been allowed for six years to sleep in the dusty files of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after the commission had taken all the evidence and heard it argued?

Has Mr. Hearst lost interest in the case, or has the commission had reasons for not desiring to hasten it to a conclusion?

The case is almost five years old, and so utterly discouraged have the independent anthracite operators become over the prospect of ever getting a decision, that they have just started a new case raising the same general set of questions.

Knapp Apathetic.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the regular distribution of cases among members of the commission, was given personal charge of this case, and still retains it. Mr. Knapp, as is very well known, has not overmuch sympathy with the prosecution of procedure against the combinations. His attitude as recently developed in connection with the Harriman affair has been frankly one of opposition to a prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. The anthracite case is much like the Harriman case; and it appears that the chairman of the commission has for sixteen months allowed the anthracite case to hang between earth and heaven, awaiting the further steps of lawyers who seem to have lost all interest in pressing for a conclusion.

The responsibility seems to be somewhere between Chairman Knapp and Attorney Clarence J. Shearn, who represents Mr. Hearst in the proceeding. Mr. Shearn has failed to file a brief, following the final argument; and apparently, so far as the commission's records are concerned, there has been no effort to hasten his procedure.

Almost Five Years Old.

The Hearst case was opened with a petition filed by William R. Hearst before the commission, November 3, 1902. The Reading and a long list of other coal railroads and coal companies were named as defendant, and it was set up that a combination in restraint of trade was maintained, with the purpose of controlling the output, the marketing, and the price of anthracite. An immense volume of testimony has been taken, and the record is of great interest. The first hearing was in April, 1903, at New York, and was followed by further hearings, for the purpose of taking testimony, leading up to an impasse when, in June of that year, certain officers of the defendant companies refused to answer questions. The commission petitioned the circuit court of New York for a process requiring answers, and the court decided against the commission. The commission ap-

pealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court reversed the circuit bench. Almost a year after the first refusal to testify, the commission received its ruling from the Supreme Court.

Immediately after this the case was taken up again, more testimony was taken, the questions were answered which had occasioned the refusal, and the case seemed well on the way to determination. The oral argument was held in February, 1905, and thereafter the chairman was expected to prepare his opinion for consideration and approval by the commission, and then for promulgation with a proper order.

Continual Delay.

All that was more than two years ago, but the possibilities of delay had been by no means exhausted. Soon after the case was turned over to Chairman Knapp for digestion, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the noted case of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio road. This case involved the contracts made by the defendant road to sell several millions of tons of coal to the New Haven. The prices were extremely low, and it developed that the Chesapeake and Ohio was able to quote such low prices by scaling something off its regular tariff rate for the haul from the West Virginia mines to the seaboard. The railroad maintained that as it was both a coal dealer and a carrier, it sustained this loss in its capacity as a dealer, not as a carrier; but the Supreme Court declined to permit the company to appear in such a dual role and pay from one pocket the losses which it sustained in another. The decision laid down some decision dicta about the impropriety of this sort of performance.

Hearst Side Delays.

As these same methods had been employed and defended by the anthracite roads, the appearance of this decision changed the legal situation, and Chairman Knapp ordered the case of the anthracite roads reopened for further testimony and reargument. This took place in March, 1906. The attorneys for both sides appeared and argued; then it was agreed that they might file printed briefs.

Mr. Shearn hasn't been heard from since that day. No brief has been filed for his side of the case. The railroad people are waiting for him, and nobody seems to know why he is waiting, or why he hasn't been asked to hurry along his literature. Now the independent anthracite people in the Wyoming valley, disgusted at the delay, have started a case of their own, in the hope of a decision some day. If their case is as slow as the Hearst action has been, they will be still yearning for a decision while awaiting the returns from the Presidential election of 1912.

Lure of Yankee Dollars Make London Shop Men Hustle and Advertise

LONDON, July 20.—English shopkeepers, and especially the favored ones of London, are making strenuous efforts to secure the patronage of the steady stream of American visitors that is constantly pouring in for the holiday season.

Not only are the goods in the best shops of Liverpool, Southampton, and London marked in dollars, but this artless fashion has spread to the least pretentious establishments in smaller thoroughfares. Places which would only attract a curious visitor of more than average temerity exhibit blatant showcards inviting American visitors to "walk in and inspect our stock, no obligation to purchase." Even the cosmopolitan east end of London has copied the example of the west and put forth plaintive advertising feelers in the hope of attracting a share of American dollars. In a way, this commercial zeal has defeated its own ends. The homely attractiveness of dollar labels has a repellent effect when contrasted with the less familiar currency of pounds.

Goods marked \$3 seem quite modestly priced when compared with the same commodities marked at \$15.25. Beyond actual necessities very little actual business is being done, and this in spite of the small army of tourists who watch the passenger lists of the steamship companies and the visitors' lists of hotels and invade these great caverns with bloated bags of enticing samples. But the commercial hustle is very apparent.

HAGENBECK ELEPHANT PUT CAR BACK ON RAILS

BERLIN, July 20.—One of Carl Hagenbeck's work elephants did valuable service in a street at Hagenbeck the other day. An electric car had run off the track and all the efforts of the railroad company to lift it failed until the elephant arrived, took the place of the derrick, and with one mighty pull put the car back on the rails.

The Initial Start

is the largest obstacle to be surmounted in the saving habit. Once the start is made the enthusiasm which accompanies each added deposit will keep the ball a-rolling.

One dollar will open an account in this bank—the 3 per cent interest added to each deposit will soon make a footing in your bank book which will surprise you.

HOME SAVINGS BANK,
7th and Mass. Ave. N. W.

Branches:
7th and H Sts. N. E. 436 7th St. S. W.

Deposits more than a Million and a Half.

The Palais Royal

Oddments

The story of Ruth comes to the writer; how she gleaned in the field after the reapers. You will be gleaming tomorrow. The great summer crop has been reaped here and we, happy in the enjoyment of a bountiful harvest, are willing to put little value on what is left. You are invited to a store gleaming.

69c

Reduced From \$1.00

Choice of Gowns, Skirts, Corsets, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers, Long and Short Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Gingham Petticoats—the well-known \$1 garments—at only 69c.

Reduced to 98c

Some Were as Much as \$2.50

Choice of Shirt Waists, Outer and Underskirts, Black and Colored Petticoats, Combination Lingerie, Gowns, Corsets, Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises, Long and Short Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Negligee garments, etc. Tables full of them on first and third floors. All at 98c. Some were \$2.50.

Children's Goods

35c

\$1.77

88c

50c

88c

\$3.98

50c

TEN PRIZES

The Palais Royal patrons are invited to write the introductory paragraphs to the store's advertisements for the week beginning August 4. The subject to be as follows:

"What are the reasons for the popularity of the Palais Royal Goods?"

Ten valuable prizes for the ten best replies, which are to comprise 150 to 175 words. Has the reader's reply been written and sent?



10 per cent discount on Baby Carriages and Go-Carts—one-tenth off marked price.



Everything here for baby and all children up to 14 years of age. Everything finally reduced.

THE PALAIS ROYAL
A. Lisner
G and 11th Streets